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FRENCH CRISIS

M. Marie To Form A Cabinet

Paris, July 21.—M. Andre Marie, the Radical Minister of Justice in M. Robert Schuman's caretaker Government, tonight agreed to try to form a new French Cabinet to succeed that of M. Schuman, which collapsed on Monday over military credits.

M. Marie, aged 50 and a former Buchenwald prisoner, was the last in a day-long stream of visitors to the Presidential Palace, which included M. Georges Bidault, the Foreign Minister, and M. Paul Reynaud, who was Premier when France capitulated.

A key man in the crisis is General Charles de Gaulle's former Finance Minister, M. Rene Pleven, whose group of 27 deputies, known as the "Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance," is pro-Gaullist.

With their 90 Gaullists in the Assembly, M. Reynaud and M. Pleven can prevent any candidate for the Premiership from getting the necessary majority of 300 votes.

CHANCES NOT GOOD

Well informed circles tonight thought M. Marie, whose Radical group is the smallest of the "Third Force" parties, would try to form a more rightwing Cabinet than the outgoing one including Ministers from the Socialist, Popular, Republican, Radical, Moderate and Rightist parties.

Most political observers, however, considered M. Marie has not got a very big chance of forming a new Cabinet. The Socialists will be divided about him because he represents as much liberalism as is practical today in economic matters and because he is adamant on the holding of local elections in October—both points to which the Socialists are opposed.

The leaders of the Popular Republican Party favour his candidature but the backbenchers are more hesitant because he is too much identified with the opposition to State aid for religious schools for their taste.

It is believed, however, that M. Marie will try to have in his Government representatives of all parties from the Socialists on the left to the Popular Republican Party of Liberty on the right.

(Continued on Page 5)

Wood Murder Appeal Fails

The appeal brought by Lau Hoi alias Lau Yun-hoi, and Ho Chouk Kul, convicted for the murder of Lytton Bevis Wood on February 11, and sentenced to death, was rejected by the Criminal Court of Appeal in a written judgment delivered this morning.

The Court came to the conclusion that the summing up of the trial judge was more favourable to the accused than it need have been. The Court also upheld the contention that the statements made by the accused while in police detention were voluntary.

Full report of the judgment will be found on Page 5, cols. 1 and 2.

HONGKONG'S EXCHANGE CONTROLS

London, July 21.—Detailed exchange controls for Hongkong are being worked out with those concerned, Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in Parliament today.

These measures include the full surrender to the sterling area pool of the exchange proceeds of exports from Hongkong other than Chinese goods sold for dollars and goods destined for China and certain neighbouring territories but essential to Hongkong's entire-ports trade.

There will also be a tightening up of the existing import licences, thus providing machinery not only as at present, to control the purchase of goods for hard currency and their sale for soft, but also the importation for re-export of goods of sterling area origin where this is desirable.

Hongkong has also introduced a control of exchange from sterling into Hongkong dollars and vice-versa to ensure that these transactions are for proper purposes.

Sir Stafford says that he hopes that along these lines it will be possible to solve satisfactorily the problem of Hongkong as a member of the sterling area.—Associated Press.

Communists TWO EUROPEANS WOUNDED

Situation Still Very Serious

Singapore, July 21.—Communist insurgents attacked three rubber plantations in the Sungai Siput area of Perak State today. At least three Chinese were killed there and in other violence areas in Malaya.

Despatches from Perak said 50 Communist raiders burned down buildings and warehouses at the Cheal, Mabe and Krudra plantations.

Police reinforcements shot two Chinese and captured one man. Documents headed "Malayan People's anti-British Army" were seized.

Near Kuala Lumpur Communists took a Chinese house painter from his home, tied his hands behind him and killed him.

A European and his son were wounded when two European families, being evacuated from the Klang area with a strong police escort, were ambushed today.

The two families, the only Europeans in the area, were being moved out on police orders when the attack occurred. A mile south of Kuchau on the Semenyih road, about 20 miles southeast of the Federal capital of Kuala Lumpur, in the State of Selangor.

New emergency regulations to combat Malaya's terrorism, under which people certain areas must register, have their fingerprints and photographs taken and be issued with identity cards, were announced today by Sir Alexander Newbould, acting High Commissioner in Malaya.

Sir Alexander, who was broadcasting to people throughout Malaya, said the regulations made it an offence to harbour people liable to registration and who were without identity cards.

APPEAL TO CHINESE

"I said a fortnight ago the position was serious and I cannot say today that it is any less serious," he said. Sir Alexander urged the Chinese community to throw its whole weight into the struggle on the side of the Government, to join the auxiliary police and special constabulary, and to give immediate notice to the police of any valuable information.

"No one can claim privileges who are not prepared to show their responsibilities," he told them. There were many Chinese who were hesitating, he said, and he asked: "Have they not much to stake? Do they really believe that they would be better off under a government run by apostles of violence than under the present Government?"

He called his references to the Chinese "a delicate subject, but one which I cannot shirk." There were only two camps in Malaya at present—those who supported the Government, and the rest—Associated Press and Reuters.

REINFORCEMENTS ON WAY

London, July 21.—Reinforcements for current operations were being sent to Malaya, the Minister of Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, told Parliament today. He said he was well aware of the conditions imposed on the British forces there at present.

"We shall do everything we can in bringing these operations to a successful and speedy conclusion," he said.

Mr Alexander was answering a number of questions about Malaya in the House of Commons. Mr Guy Lloyd, Conservative, asked if there was a feeling that the Government had underrated the increasing seriousness of events or had not been adequately informed.

Could the Minister not give a stronger assurance that he had the matter well in hand, asked Mr Lloyd. Mr Alexander, in reply, deprecated Members of the House of Commons "attempting to give me advice which should come from the Commander-in-Chief."

"I take my advice from him and I am meeting his requests in every respect. I think Members would be far better advised to leave it to the Commander-in-Chief to advise me instead of raising trouble."

DEPENDENCE ON C-IN-C

Lord Winterton, Conservative, asked whether the Minister could give an assurance that all the troops asked for had been despatched from other places. Mr Alexander replied that troops required for the operations "which had been going on or were continuing, had been provided."

The Commander-in-Chief's recommendations were being met "from our resources here, when and where required."

"We depend on his advice. He is a very able officer and I take his advice in these matters."

Replying further, Mr Alexander said the Government did not give particulars of the size of British forces in these overseas theatres. He did not reply to a question by Mr William Gaining, Communist, if he would not put his principles into operation and allow the Malaya's their independence.

Mr Walter Fletcher, Conservative, asked whether the Minister knew that the general consensus of local opinion in Malaya was that both Service and civilian heads had entirely underrated the seriousness of the situation.

"ANSWER, ANSWER"

On what date, he asked, were reinforcements from Hongkong despatched to Malaya? There were repeated cries of "Answer, answer" from the Opposition, but Mr Alexander did not reply and Major Lloyd said that, in view of the "most unsatisfactory" nature of the reply given, he would raise this matter again.

Mr Lloyd has raised the matter by asking if the Minister was aware of the "heavy strain at present imposed upon our troops in Malaya" and whether he could assure the House that large reinforcements were being despatched.

Earlier, the Colonial Secretary, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, had given an assurance that no further arms were reaching the bandits and that every safeguard was being taken to prevent the importation of arms by sea or through the frontiers.

He told Mr Leonard Gammans, Conservative, that he hoped shortly to make a statement on the position in Malaya and the appointment of the new High Commissioner.

Asked by Mr Gammans if he realised that unless things improved in Malaya, it might be impossible to keep rubber plantations on some of the estates, Mr Creech Jones replied: "I appreciate that point and am alive to it."

Mr Guy Lloyd drew attention to a cable received yesterday from the Incorporated Society of Planters in Malaya of a "very despairing character." It said that the situation was being completely underrated, was extremely serious and that, unless something far more was done, the situation would develop to a disastrous degree.

Mr Creech Jones replied that he had seen the cable and was fully alive to the seriousness of the position. "We are taking every possible step to assist the local government in the enormous task they have to discharge and I do not think anyone can suggest that we have not been forthcoming at this end to assist those administrations in every possible way."

Air Crash: 6 Killed

Aberdeen, July 21.—All six crew were killed when a Dutch naval aircraft flying from The Hague to Lissleburgh, northeast Scotland, crashed today on a hillside near Stonehaven, 10 miles southwest of here.—Router.

Beautiful Blonde's Evidence Led To Indictment Of U.S. Communists

New York, July 21.—The World Telegram, in a copyrighted dispatch, today said that a conscience-stricken woman member of a spy ring gave the Federal Bureau of Investigation information in 1945 that resulted in the indictment of 12 top Communist leaders yesterday.

The World Telegram said the ring included top Government officials. "It said secrets the woman and her associates gave the Soviet Union included first plans of the B-29, complete data on a plastic explosive known as RDX, and almost daily figures on production of aeroplanes and other war materials."

The woman was described as a striking New England blonde, graduate of a New England college.

According to the Telegram, she told the FBI she had been a Communist Party member for years and served during the war as an official of a purported relief organisation.

She is at present employed as a clerk. The newspaper said the woman told the FBI that more than 50 Government employees, including one personal adviser to President Roosevelt, had furnished information to her. It said all but nine were members of the Communist Party and were not paid. She added, the paper continued, that one was a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services, another was a high Army Air Forces officer, another an official of the War Production Board and others members of the Office of War Information and other strategic Government agencies.

SPY RING

The World Telegram said once a White House official informed the spy ring that American intelligence officers were about to break the Russian code and it presumably was changed.

The ring was said to have operated in New York, Washington and other strategic sections of the country. Although the indictments charged violation of the Smith Act, which prohibits activities connected with overthrow of the Government by force, the Grand Jury is continuing its inquiry on the initial phase of investigation—the spy ring.

The World Telegram said: "It is believed the FBI does not have proof enough to indict members of the ring, but it is known the Bureau is remaining relentlessly on the track."

Nearly all the Government officials involved have been dismissed due to FBI pressure, it added.

The paper also said that after the woman told her story, the Attorney General's office—realising there was little corroborative evidence—impaneled a Grand Jury in June 1947.

FURIOUS JURORS

The jurors were so furious after hearing her story, it said, that they wanted to indict the Government employees immediately, but the Federal authorities felt they had not sufficient conclusive evidence and prevailed on the jurors to wait.

According to the Telegram, the woman told the FBI that most of the information obtained by the spy ring was channelled to Russia, but in matters of special political interest, carbon copies were made and sent to headquarters of the Communist Party in New York.

The Telegram added that the woman maintained many of her old associations, for more than a year since she went to the FBI. With FBI agents watching, she once met a high official of the Soviet Embassy at Washington and received an

The Swedish steamer Dagmar Salen burns 10 miles off the Delaware coast with the coast guard cutter Gentian lying alongside. On board the burning ship, members of the crew are using a fire hose to fight the flames. This air view was taken by Dominic Ligato, photographer for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.—AP Picture.

BREAD RATIONING ENDING

London, July 21.—The Food Minister, Mr John Strachey, announced today that bread and flour rationing will end next Sunday.

Nevertheless, he told the House of Commons that the Food Ministry will retain the administrative control of delivery of flour from the mill at a rate that will be amply sufficient to provide all bread and flour needed for human consumption.

Mr Strachey said: "The Government is determined to do everything in its power to prevent the use of bread and flour for feeding of livestock."

As a further safeguard, he said, the Food Ministry will introduce an order tomorrow, prohibiting the retail sales of flour in quantities of over 28 pounds.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Trouble On The Border

THE assault made on Shau-chung last week and the attacks which have been directed against Chinese maritime customs stations elsewhere along the border in past months are unlikely reminders that Kwangtung's bandit-suppression campaign has by no means been so successful as some Chinese reports claim. Nor can the Chinese authorities console themselves with the belief that these guerrillas are an unorganised rabble which can easily be disposed of. Their Shau-chung exploit proved the bandits to be well led, extremely well armed and, capable of making the most effective use of the element of surprise. Moreover they appear to be working to a set plan which removes them out of the class of casual nomadic marauders. Their objective apparently is the systematic destruction of Chinese maritime customs stations along the entire Hongkong-Kwangtung border, and if the Chinese authorities allow them to succeed in this programme, it must seriously impede the effective operation of the Hainan-Chinese customs agreement. First requirement is for energetic action by Governor T. V. Soong, and it must necessarily take the lines of despatching well trained, efficiently led and effective, armed troops to combat the frontier area. Additionally every effort should be made by the Kwangtung Government to improve its intelligence service in relation to the movements and activities of the bandit gangs. There seems to be something seriously wrong when a station such as Shau-chung, garrisoned by some 120 troops, can be taken wholly by surprise. The troops as

eyewitnesses have testified, fought extremely well, but they were defeated, not so much because they were outnumbered, but because they were caught napping. Earlier incidents elsewhere along the frontier revealed that some of the customs stations were left unprotected save for the presence of the normal routine customs staff. Obviously if these stations are to be constantly maintained and retained safe from guerrilla attacks they must be garrisoned by adequate and alert troops. The maintenance of peace and order on the Chinese side of the border is of paramount importance to both Kwangtung and Hongkong, for the dominance of that area by bandits can lead to the partial disruption of land communications between Canton and the Colony and could seriously interfere with legitimate trading between the two cities. Although it is officially declared by the Hongkong authorities that there is no cause for alarm over the border situation (and that assurance is accepted) it is presumed that Government is alive to the potentialities of the situation should it continue to deteriorate further and that the frontier. The occasion seems to call for close liaison between Governor Soong's troops and our own security forces. The transfer of additional police officers to the border for patrol work is a reassuring and sensible move, and there is reason for satisfaction in the knowledge that the Gurkhas at Sai Wan are within easy access of the border. Mutual interests are to be served by keeping the frontier free of banditry, but the work of achieving this must fall primarily on the Kwangtung authorities inasmuch that Chinese territory is the scene of the trouble. Hongkong's role must of necessity be one of precaution.

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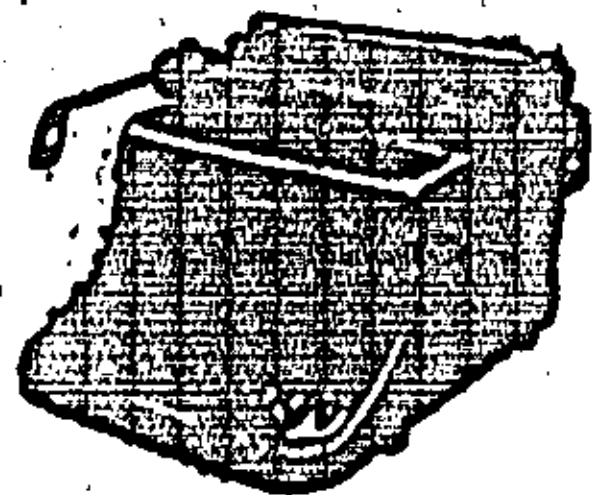
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THIS SPECIAL four-piece for the beach is composed of brassiere, shorts, hip-length beach coat and brief cutaway skirt. It is in an exclusive print. The shorts are easily adjusted into briefs by an ingenious strap which buttons on to the top of the shorts. This model has been extensively shown to Great Britain's overseas visitors, and the new textile processes are proving very popular.

Choosing The Ideal Holiday Outfit

By ROSE ROLLAND

FOR an active holiday the choice of clothes is important. Your cotton dresses must be the type which can be easily laundered, in colours which do not fade, cut to allow you to move with grace. If the sun scorches you, choose a dress which is cut high to the neck so that there are no ugly red patches to spoil the effect when you change in the evening; incidentally, a coat which can be slipped over the dress is always a good addition. If you like pretty puffed sleeves, see that they are the kind which, having been pulled up into their folds by a tie-string, can be laid flat for quick ironing. The new wrap-around skirts are worth investigating because if they are well cut they hang gracefully, and can be washed and ironed by the amateur without having the effect spoiled. See that the printed designs are right for the beach; that the colours are not too "hot"—there is a certain petunia which is death to a complexion which does not brown well but merely turns an unbecoming red; that sleeves are the ideal shape to show off your arms, and the skirt the kind which helps your figure.

WOMEN IN MEN'S ZONE

The annual conference of Britain's Women's Engineering Society will be held in Nottingham, England, in October. Founded in 1919, this society numbers among its members many women who went into the engineering industry for the first time in World War II as well as those with longer industrial associations. Vice are details concerning some of the women who have made their mark in this profession, until recently the exclusive preserve of men.

Mrs Maxwell-Channell opened and directed a factory during World War II which carried out contract work for the United Kingdom Government. She has now converted her factory to peace-time production and is making electric irons and other things used in the home. Another woman engineer, Miss Cook, runs a factory near London where small components are made. She began as a junior draughtsman in World War II and after four years was given complete charge as apprentice supervisor. Later promoted sub-manager of her department, she soon doubled production.

The president of the society is Dr Frances Heywood, works chemist to the Monotype (printing) Corporation. Another member, Miss Vera Holmes, invented a poppet valve gear used in diesel engines. Mrs Dix, an electrical engineer with her own business carried out the installation of the new lighting plant of Winchester Cathedral, England; while Mrs Douglas has managed her own shipyard at Southampton.

Miss Denis de Vitre is the first woman in Britain to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, and the appointment marks the increasing importance attached to the work of women police. There are now 938 regular policewomen in England and Wales as compared with 248 in 1939. Miss de Vitre joined the Sheffield City Police as Constable in 1928. Later she took up an appointment with the Cairo City Police to organise a police-women's branch in that force.

AUTUMN SWING



Style that goes with a swing... launty cuffs and with tiny upstanding collar, this chevron weaved jacket tops a chic skirt of swirling fullness. From the Herschelle autumn range.

What do the 'Proms' Mean to you?

ON July 24, the 1948 season of those musical favourites, the Promenade Concerts, will open at the Royal Albert Hall, London. Once again enthusiasts will wait many hours outside the great circular building to be certain of admittance; and when at last the magic hour arrives and the conductor raises his baton, many hundreds among that hushed, expectant audience will be standing on the floor in the centre of the vast arena. (They are, of course, called Promenade Concerts, or "proms" for short—because, one can, if only in theory, promenade during the music.) There they will continue to stand for hours, wedged closely, all sense of physical discomfort lost in their enjoyment of the music. And the presence here of men and women of all types is proof of the great love that Londoners have for fine music.

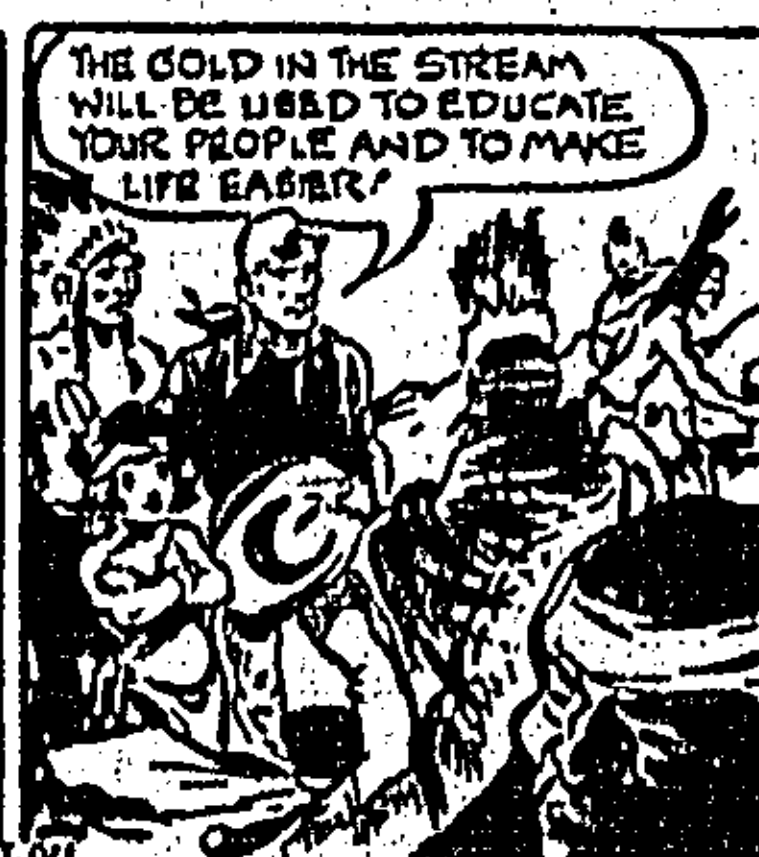
It is over 50 years since these concerts were first organised by the late Sir Henry Wood and the "promenades" have never failed. Until aerial bombardment in World War II destroyed that building, they were held in the Queen's Hall, but after that they were transferred to the Royal Albert Hall. The accommodation here is much greater than at the Queen's Hall, and the public have attended in larger numbers.

Characteristics

The main characteristics of these concerts, first held in 1895 was that they were cheap—entry to the main circle cost a shilling and a season ticket for the eight weeks was only one guinea. The programmes always contained some serious symphonic music, as well as lighter works and vocal ballads. The habit of promenading during musical performances in London has a history much older than half-a-century. Its origin goes back even beyond the promenade concerts at Covent Garden theatre, where a century ago Jullien conducted his quadrilles and assumed a jewelled baton for the direction of Beethoven's symphonies. They go back, in fact, some 200 years.

Manners have changed during the past two centuries, and even during the past 50 years. The audience in the promenade no longer circulates during the music, and not merely because there is no room to move. It stands hushed and attentive. The present-day promenader, has been schooled not to ask for more, to keep still during the playing and to express approval when it is finished. Only in the degree of intensity of the applause is there any indication of a sense of values.

RED RYDER



No Worries Now

By Fred Harman

Your Skin Needs Different Make-Up in Different Seasons



Because her skin tans in summer, Movie Star Anne Jeffreys chooses slightly darker shade of powder than she does in winter.

By HELEN FOLLETT

MAKE-UP must change with the seasons because the colour of the skin changes. In mid-winter it is at its faintest, most delicate tone. When spring comes there is a subtle darkening. Exposure to sunlight gradually puts on the golden glow. In late autumn, there is a betwixt-and-between condition. Instead of selecting powder at random, picking out rouge and lipstick that one fancies have an alluring shade, a girl must get down to brass tacks. The trick is to highlight good features, tone down those that are not so good. It can be done. A girl with a strong mirror, a seeing eye and the right materials with which to work can make her face more vivid, more compelling. She must avoid the scenic strive for delicate effects. Properly applied, cosmetics glorify. Slapped on any old way, they make the face look brittle and weary.

When the complexion is fair, eyes and hair dark, a blend of ochre and flesh powder often produces a charming effect upon the skin. With rouge of medium red and a geranium lipstick the picture is perfect. Pale skins often need a powder that carries a golden cast as well as a rosy bloom to give character and charm.

Soon the tanning season will be with us. The sun worshippers will need a dark rachelite, be they blond or brunette. It must be slightly darker than the skin; if it is the least bit lighter, it is likely to look spotty and patchy no matter how carefully it is fluffed onto the skin.

Women with florid skins often try to tone it down with rachelite powder. They should use a deep flesh tone. Strange to say, a touch of rouge will appear to lessen the florid appearance.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Misfortune Of Willy's Kite

It was eaten up!

By MAX TRELL

WHEN Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-around name, came into the playroom, his sister Hanid could see at once that something had happened. His hair was mussed, his clothes were all dusty, and across his nose there was a long scratch.

"You were climbing over the fence again," Hanid began in a severe voice. "You were told not to do it. You were disobedient and—"

But Knarf was shaking his head. "What were you doing?" Hanid asked as Knarf started brushing out his clothes.

"I was flying a kite," answered Knarf.

"You don't get mussed up like that from flying a kite!"

"It was a funny kind of kite," said Knarf. "It didn't act like a regular kite."

Hanid wanted to know everything that happened. So Knarf, after getting the dust out of his clothes, and brushing his hair, and putting some salve on the scratch across his nose, sat down and told her.

Flying A Kite

"Well," he said, "it was a nice blowy day today, and I was thinking to myself as I walked around to the other side of the garden wall that this was just the right kind of day for flying a kite. At that moment I heard some voices coming from behind the big white rock. They were saying: 'Up you go! This is going to be fun! What a wonderful kite! More string—somebody get more string!'"

"So I knew," Knarf went on, "that some friends of mine were about to fly a kite. I recognised the voices—Willy Toad, Blackie the Beetle and Gilly the Snail. I made myself small—which I always do when I see these friends of mine—and ran over to see what kind of a kite they were flying."

"It couldn't have been the ordinary kind that children fly," Hanid put in. "Toads and beetles and snails don't usually fly ordinary kites. In fact I never heard of



Willy Toad was flying a butterfly-kite.

Toads and beetles and snails flying any kind of kites at all!"

"No, it wasn't the ordinary kind of kite," Knarf said to his sister. "It was a butterfly-kite."

"A live butterfly!"

"A live, yellow-and-black butterfly," Knarf said, nodding. "Willy Toad found it standing on a daisy and he got it to agree to be a kite. So they tied a string to it."

"What kind of string?" asked Hanid.

A Big Roll

"Cobweb string. A spider gave them a big roll of it. They let me hold the string. Then Willy ran (or rather hopped) with the butterfly-kite, and threw it up in the air as the wind came along. The butterfly-kite went straight up and stayed there, fluttering around a bit of course, but looking very pretty in the sky. It was one of the nicest kites I ever saw."

"But what," interrupted Hanid, "what happened to get you so mussed up?"

"A robin," answered Knarf, shaking his head sadly. "It suddenly flew down and ate our kite! And the next second, instead of flying a butterfly-kite, I found myself flying a robin-kite! Before I could let go of the string, there I was being dragged all over. I was bumped against the trees and scratched against the bushes and pulled in and out of holes and ditches.... Don't ever fly a robin-kite," he said to Hanid. "It's no fun at all!"

But Hanid never expected to fly a robin-kite, nor, for that matter, a butterfly-kite either.

Don't Throw Away Your Orange Juice Tins

By E. ANN BRUSH

May be you often feel bad about throwing away those large, quart size orange juice cans. Those nice big shiny cans lying atop a trash heap waiting to be picked up by the garbage truck look too good to be lost. "How can you do this to us?" they seemed to say.



We've stilled our conscience and we're passing along the tip.

A little paint, a little work will give these cans glamour and long service.

Then, too, you may recall times when friends brought you armfuls of flowers and you couldn't find enough vases to hold them. That's where orange juice glamour containers come in handy.

We have a row of them on a shelf and they look pretty good to us. Each has a different colour scheme and different trimmings.

The one shown here was given a coat of shellac. When this was dry, we painted it sky-blue with quick-drying lacquer. Inside, we painted it bright red. We made three at the same time and while one was in the process of drying, the other two were given the shellac and-paint treatment, but one at a time is enough.

Rupert's Island Adventure—44



Sailor Sam listens intently and tries to understand while the little bear tells his story again more slowly. Rupert finds it difficult because of his promise not to talk about the professor's secret kind of paper, but after a while Sam seems to see what has happened. "You do have some queer things happening to you, little bear," he says. "I'll try to get some help for the old gentleman, but one thing I don't understand—what sort of paper would make a boat strong enough to carry you."

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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



TRAGIC TRAFFIC TIE-UP—Rescue crews inspect the damage caused when this trackless trolley and motor car collided with terrific impact at a traffic intersection in Indianapolis. The impact of the crash killed two and injured 14 others. The noise of the collision drew a large crowd, part of which can be seen in the background.



FRESH FASHIONS—Graceful green leaves, outlined in white against a dark background, make a cool summer print for this Grecian-like model. The dress is, following the summer trend in its slender, simple lines.



COOLING CASCADE—"Big Boy" was all hot and bothered over the 90-degree heat wave in Atlanta, Georgia, until a sympathetic zoo keeper came to his relief. Here he's soaking up the cold water. Big Boy was previously a vaudeville Thesplan until one day when he got temperamental and refused to perform. His harried owner promptly "retired" him, giving him to the zoo free.



EARLY BIRDS—Neatly situated where two pieces of studding join, a robin's nest, and its precious cargo, find protection from the elements under the eaves of a newly constructed Chicago home.



MOVING VAN—Horses belonging to the mounted police in New York City are leading a soft life these days. They've just acquired a six-horse mobile van to ride around in "after working hours." This one's getting some carrots in the bargain.



OGLING EYEFUL—"Miss Lensiller of 1948" steals the show at the annual Press Photographers' Association party held at New York's Coney Island. The lion party winner is Irma Hansen of Brooklyn, with runner-up Doris Steiner on her right. On her left is Acme photographer Eddie Jerry, who wore specs to get a good look.



PLODDING THROUGH PARIS—Parisians like the circus, too. This was proved by the popularity of the hawkers and sawdust during Paris' annual "Grand Night." Most popular of all, though, was this big fellow on his way to the festivities.



OUT OF STEP—Falling out of step in a Scottish dance competition at Chicago's Irish National Fels, this young lad burst into tears. But he soon forgot his embarrassment and got back into the swing of things as thousands of spectators at Loyola University watched the events.



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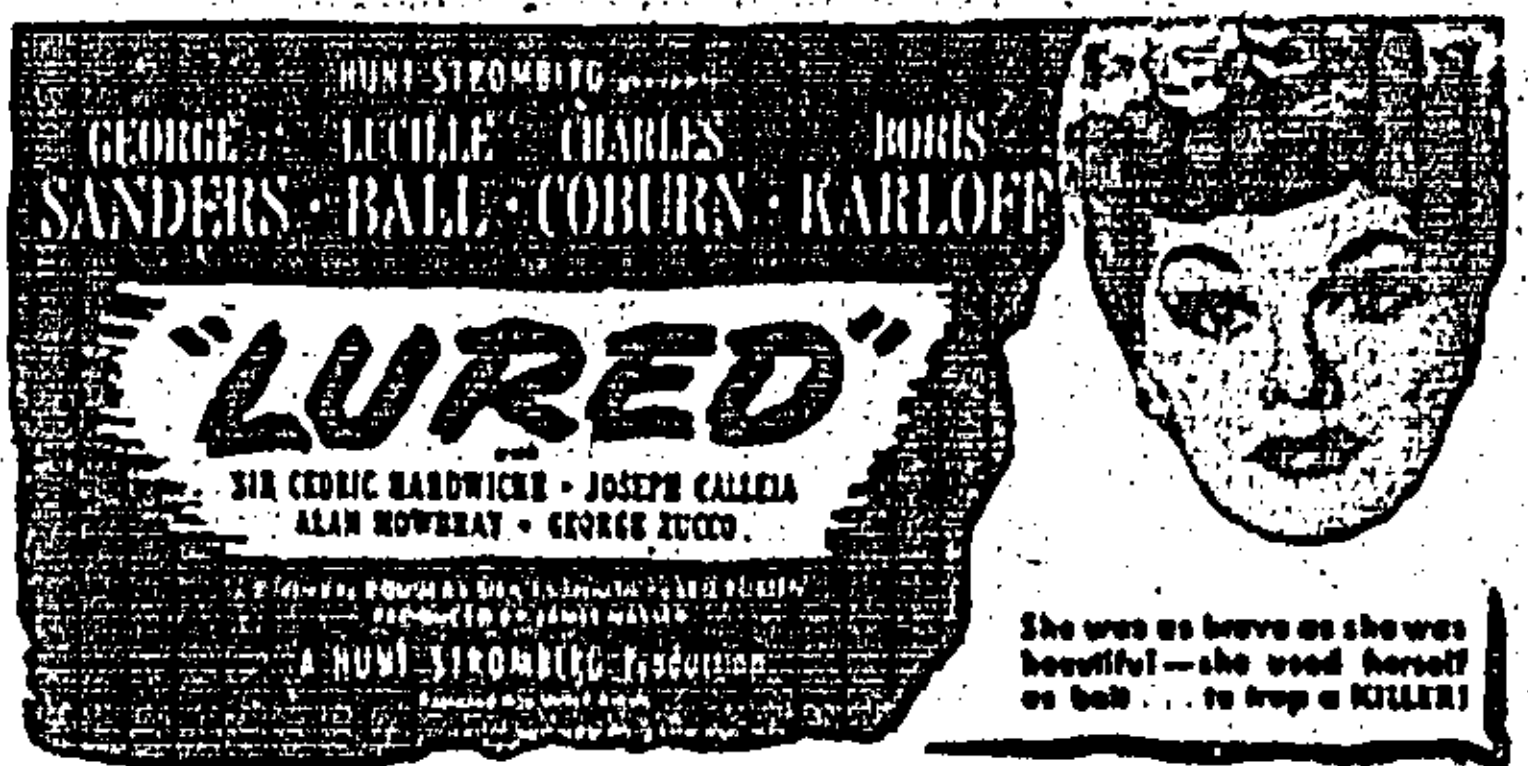
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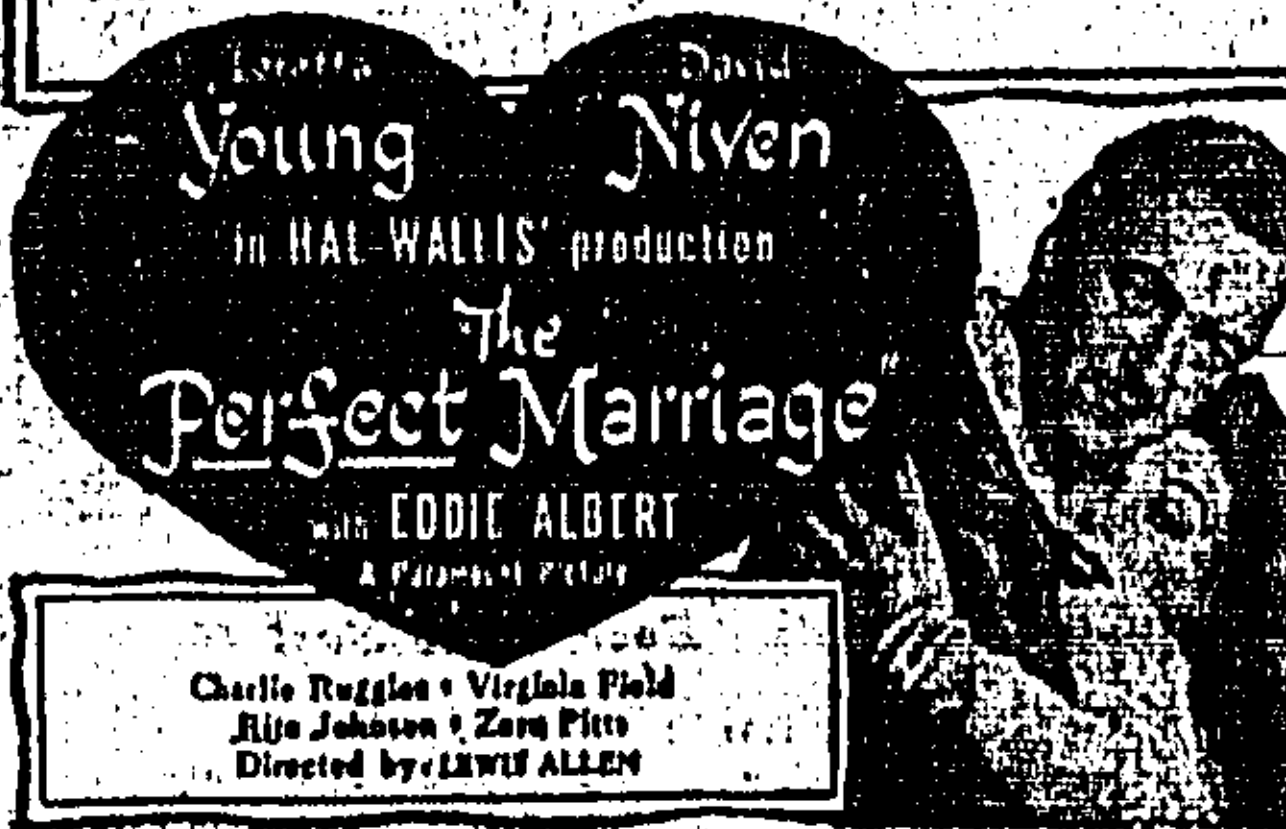


She was as brave as she was
beautiful—she used herself
on both... to keep a KILLER!

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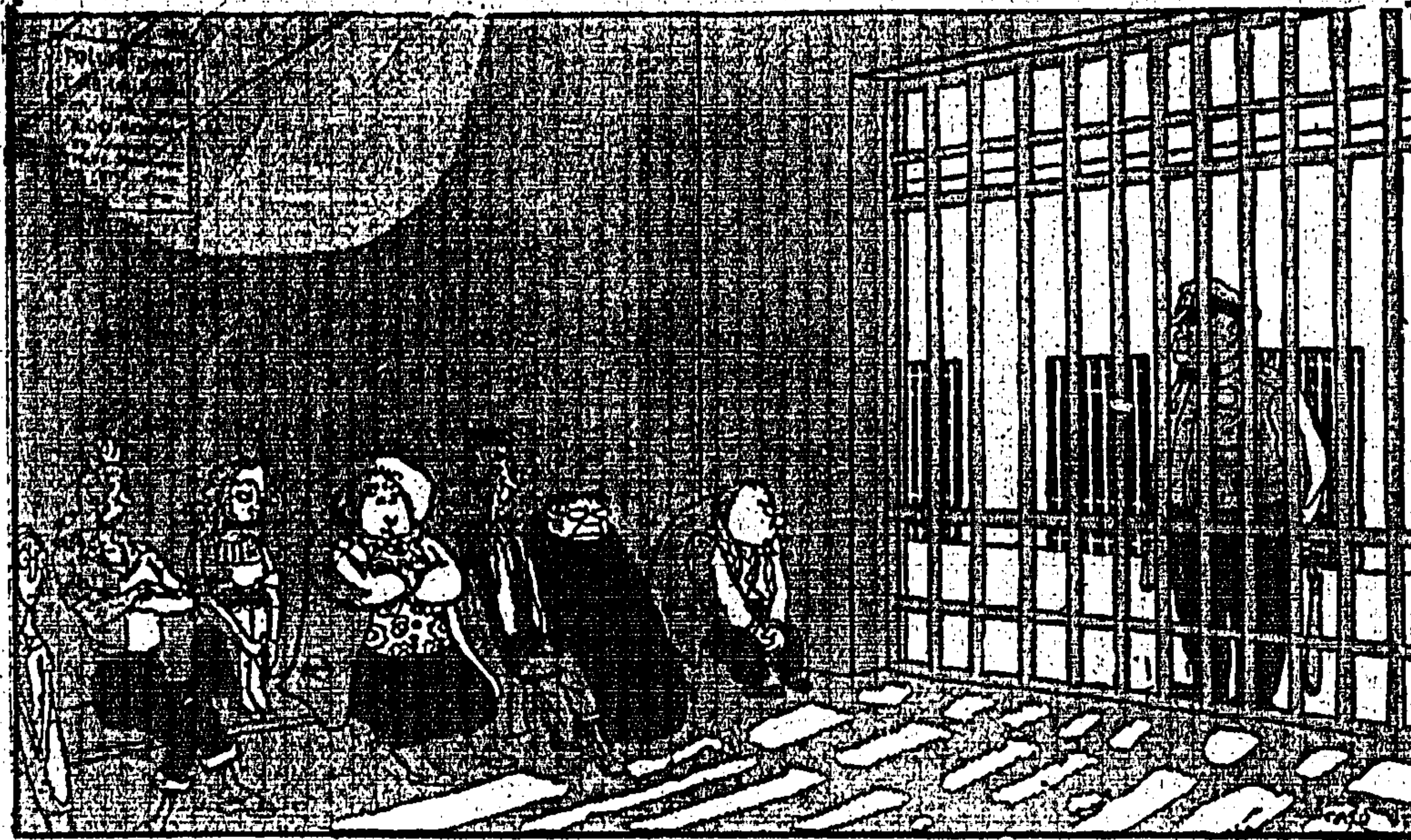


OPENS

TO-MORROW!

with Joel McCrea — Veronica Lake

REBEL DELAYED CARTOON THIS EXPLAINS EVERYTHING GILES CHICAGO



"Another one of Father's bright ideas—MUST visit a night club before we go back."

HAS BRITAIN TOO MANY CIVIL SERVANTS?

BY SYDNEY REDWOOD

ARE there too many Civil Servants in Britain? And are they worth their cost?

These and other similar questions about the men and women who "work for the Government" have been the stock subjects of argument for many a year, and are perhaps even more fiercely discussed in these days of increasing Nationalisation. But the basic facts are apt to be distorted, and with the object of affording authentic knowledge, the Staff Side of the Civil Service National Whitley Council have issued a most instructive booklet.

From this one learns that Britain started 1948 with 691,651 civil servants. In Government departments—almost as many as when World War Two ended, and over one and a half times the number employed in 1939.

Some people point to the manpower crisis and wonder whether there could not be a transfer from these non-industrial ranks to productive industry. The general criticism is that this "swelling army of officials" is undermining the economic stability of the nation; the most vituperative label them "parasites and drones." Civil servants have even ousted mothers-in-law as the favourite target of music-hall comedians.

What Are The Facts

WHAT are the facts? Why are they so many? What do they do, and is anything being done to keep numbers down?

Popular prejudice, stimulated by a systematic campaign of denigration and misrepresentation, pictures the civil servant as a humorless and unimaginative desk worker spending the major part of his time thinking up intricate new forms drafted in obscure jargon to harass the taxpayer, and consuming innumerable cups of tea in office hours.

In actual fact, the "tea-drinking bureaucrats"—the administrative, executive, clerical and typing grades—comprise less than half the total. The others cover a wide range of non-clerical professions and occupations—architects, doctors, engineers, draughtsmen, sorters, telegraphists, and so on.

Salary Scales

GOVERNMENT spokesmen have described them as "grossly overworked"; they are still working wartime hours; and pay is generally lower than for corresponding employment with private enterprise. Highest salary is the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury's £3,750. High-ranking administrative officers receive salaries in the £1,000-£2,000 range; maximum salary in the executive basic grades is £2,050; and a clerical officer's salary rises to £450 after 20 years' service.

Its numbers are large because it has to wind up the war, introduce the peace, continue in operation many controls, and initiate improved schemes of social legislation. The Post Office Department is by far the largest employer. It ac-

counts for just under a third of the whole total—253,450. And 48,000 have been added to its staff since pre-war days—an increase of 23 per cent. But the Department handles today a much higher proportion of business. Parcels and letter traffic has considerably increased, telephones have gone up from 3½ to 4½ millions. Savings Banks' accounts from £11½ to £25 millions.

The introduction of children's allowances, war gratuities and pensions, old age and widows' pensions has thrown much more work on counter staffs. And its engineers were faced in 1945 with six years' arrears of plant maintenance. Incidentally, this Department more than pays its way, and produces millions of pounds of revenue.

New Departments

NEW departments created since 1939—such as the Ministries of Food, supply, National Insurance, Civil Aviation, Town and Country Planning, the Central Office of Information and the War Damage Commission—account for another 105,000.

The Ministry of Supply (which has absorbed the wartime Ministry of Aircraft Production) covers munitions, atomic energy, metals and engineering as well as housing materials. Through the Royal Ordnance Factories, factories operated through managing agents and other financially controlled undertakings, it is one of the largest employers in the country.

There are 98,000 civil servants in the three Defence departments—54,000 less than in July 1946, but nearly 100 per cent more than in 1939, when there was no peacetime conscription and no onerous occupation responsibilities in many parts of the world.

Other Increases

OTHER big increases have been made in the Ministry of Works, which has the chief responsibility for organising and directing the building programme of the country; the Ministry of Pensions, which administers war pensions and care for war orphans; provides treatment for war disabilities and runs hospitals where free specialist treatment is given; and the Board of Trade, which covers nearly all Government activities connected with industry and trade except fuel and power, building, agriculture and food. The 13,000 who were employed in these three departments have now grown to 40,000.

The formation of the United Nations organisation and subsidiary bodies, occupation duties in Germany and Austria and the aftermath of war have also caused the Foreign Office to jump from 1,729 to 8,550.

By C. V. R. THOMPSON

BRITISH IS STILL BEST

NEW YORK.

BRITAIN delivers the goods, but they are too few, too late, and cost too much. These are the complaints of U.S. merchants, according to a survey of 48 key cities by Time news magazine.

It shows that there is a big demand for British goods.

Most wanted—woollen suitings and coatings, silverware and cutlery, men's shoes, china, pottery and glass, linens and household textiles, wool goods and sports goods, knitwear, infants' wear, prams and toys, leather, travel and fancy goods.

Reasons—high quality and workmanship and good design.

"Imported merchandise" increases their shop's prestige—many customers insist upon it. But nearly all complain that deliveries are still too slow and uncertain. Nearly 25 out of a hundred American executives questioned said British goods were not properly promoted in America.

TOURISTS to Britain and elsewhere are now given this message from the U.S. State Department with their passports: "Tourists who assume an air of arrogance, or who transcend the common standards of decency in human conduct, can do more in the course of an hour to break down the elements of friendly approach between peoples than the Government can do in the course of a year in trying to stimulate friendly relations."

A NEW DRUG has gone on sale at American drug-store counters. Its purpose—"to produce calmness, allay fear, and induce refreshing sleep without a hang-over on awakening."

PRESS. The new owners of P.M., the Left-wingish New York evening paper, are planning to change its name to the Star and to change its appearance to make it look like a British newspaper. But it will be 20 pages instead of four, and it will still be anti-British as far as Palestine is concerned.

OPINION. Politically-minded, like all American newspapers just now, the Boston Globe describes a Conservative as "one who thinks grandpa has the right dope," and a Liberal as "one who thinks one bath a week is scarcely enough."

SPORT. Now it is push-button fishing. A new rod announced today hooks and lands a fish automatically by air pressure. But they still have not found a way to force a fish to swallow the bait.

HOLLYWOOD has decided to put pressure on the Government next year to abandon Summer Time. Reason—it keeps people out of cinemas.

MUSICIANS who are not allowed by their union boss, James Petrillo, to play for gramophone records claim they have definite proof that "scale recordings have been made in Britain for American companies." They are threatening to retaliate by refusing to popularise any songs on British records by playing and singing them on the American radio.

FOOTNOTE: A British record of a Guards band playing the "Stars and Stripes" is praised by critics as being better than most American renderings.

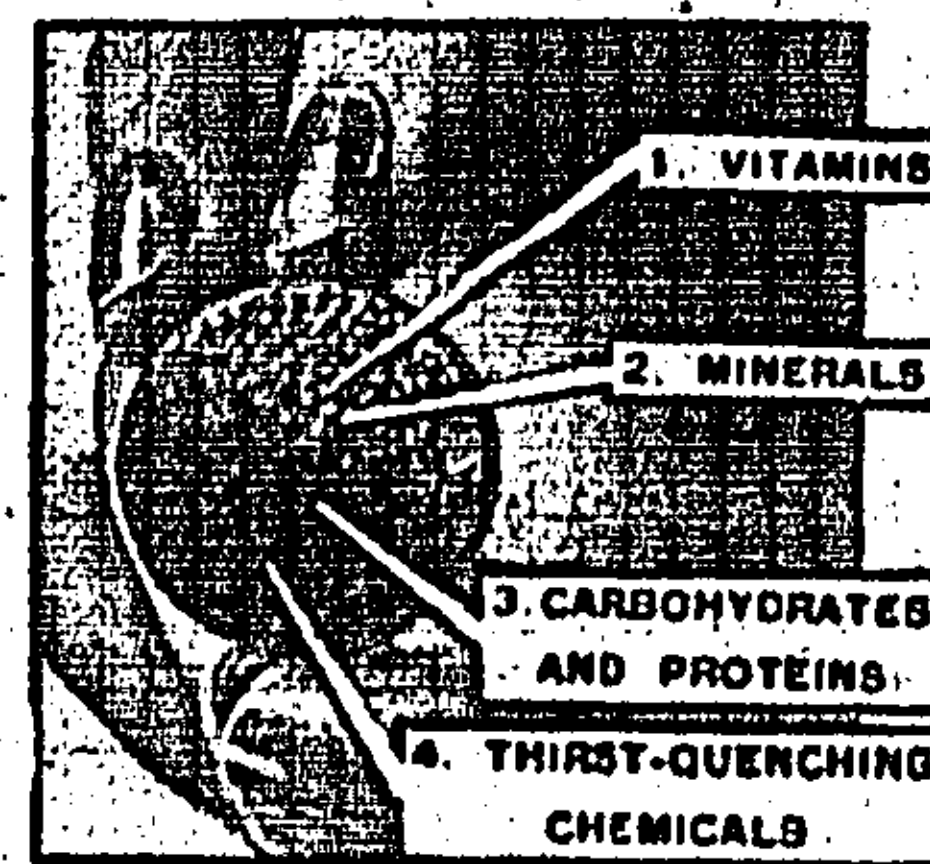
New Duties

THE days are long past when the State was no more than protector, law giver and tax gatherer. Today the State has shouldered many new duties in our social and economic affairs, and there must be civil servants to administer them. And whatever its defects, the British Civil Service has a high tradition of disinterested service, and faithfully and honourably carries out the policies of the Government of the day, to whatever party they belong.

The 'GOT-EVERYTHING' TABLET

IN A CASTLE NEAR LONDON 100 MEN WILL EAT NOTHING ELSE FOR 5 DAYS

by CHAPMAN PINCHER



THE tablet you see here is actual size. It weighs one-third of an ounce. It will be a man's full meal—meat and drink combined—in one of the most unusual endurance tests ever devised.

A hundred medical students and a panel of front-rank doctors, surgeons, and pathologists are to take part. The tests begin later this month in a castle near London set in fifty acres of timbered parkland.

Daily tests

For five days and nights the students will live without normal food and drink. All they will get while following an active life—tending lectures, watching medical

films, and playing games—will be six of these brown tablets per day.

To study the effects of the tablets the doctors will regularly examine the students, testing weight, blood pressure, and muscle power. Daily intelligence tests will show whether the diet is causing mental strain.

Twenty of the students—their names will be decided by ballot—will try to fast completely for the five days. Their condition at the end of the test will serve as a standard for judging the food value of the tablets.

Dr Hellmuth Heltz, the London research chemist who devised the tablets, has arranged the experiment.

In a Park Lane office decorated with hunting trophies, Dr Heltz explained the purpose behind it all: "There has been plenty of talk about the possibility of living on 'tablets' but it has never been properly tried."

I believe that the concentrated foods and thirst-quenching chemicals in six of the tablets will keep a normal man going for five days without loss of strength or energy.

"Of course, the tablets are purely an emergency ration to tide over a temporary food shortage. They should be useful in Berlin just now, for instance."

In secret

The exact location of the castle is secret until the experiment is over. Several rooms are being fitted out as laboratories to house the machines and equipment for the medical tests. Others will serve as dormitories for the students.

FOOTNOTE—The doctors will live in a remote part of the castle. They do not want the appalling smell of their food to upset the "guinea-pigs."

NANCY Now She Can Enjoy It



By Ernie Bushmiller

Don't wait till you see this!
START USING
Fitch's
DANDRUFF REMOVER
SHAMPOO
&
QUINCE



THE WOOD MURDER CASE

Appeal Against Convictions Rejected

The Full Court of Appeal, comprising Mr Justice Gould (acting Chief Justice) and Mr Justice Reynolds (acting Puisne Judge) this morning in a written judgment refused the appeal by Lau Hoi alias Lau Yung-hoi, and Ho Cheuk-kui against their conviction and death sentence for the murder of Lytton Bevis Wood on February 11.

Mr D. A. L. Wright (instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths) was for the appellants and Mr A. Lonsdale (acting Solicitor-General) for the Crown.

The text of the judgment follows: The two appellants in this case asked leave to appeal against their convictions for the murder of Lytton Bevis Wood on the 11th day of February, 1948. Their applications were treated as appeals and counsel for both appellants based his argument on the two grounds following:—

1. That certain statements of the accused were wrongly admitted in evidence by the trial judge.

2. That there was misdirection and non-direction of the jury concerning their allegations of having been beaten and ill-treated while in police hands.

RELEVANT FACTS

The only facts which are relevant to the grounds of appeal are that the appellants while in police custody made and signed statements which were put in evidence and formed part of the Crown's case against each accused. Each of the appellants alleged that he was ill-treated and beaten by the police and made his statement as a result of such ill-treatment and in fear of further beating. The evidence of the first appellant is rather confused but he alleged that one of the papers he signed was only a blank sheet. At the trial the evidence on this subject, as bearing on the admissibility of the statements, was heard by the learned trial judge but, though it was at first proposed to send the jury away while it was taken, counsel for the defence requested that they be permitted to remain and the judge finally did so. Having heard the evidence on the point, including that of the appellants, the learned trial judge rejected the allegations of the accused, ruled that the statements were voluntarily made and accordingly admitted them in evidence. In his summing up he referred to the matter in the following words:—

"Dealing with the statements made by the accused—I will refer to these important statements—the law is this: You remember before I permitted these statements to be read to you, certain evidence was called. Before I admitted them, I had to be satisfied that they were made freely and voluntarily, not under duress or not induced by threat or promise by someone in authority. I had to be satisfied that they were made before I permitted them to be read. I was so satisfied and permitted these statements to be read to you. These statements were made by the various accused."

And a little later:— "The judge who is considering the statements if you believe the accused or if you think he may be telling the truth when he tells you the statement he made is not correct as regards his part, then you should find him not guilty because part from your statements, the evidence of the other witnesses has not reached the standard which will entitle you to find any accused guilty—far from it. However, you think the evidence of any accused is just a pack of lies, then the previous statement made by him and your consideration as an admission to be given such weight as you think it deserves having regard to the circumstances in which it was made, i.e. the weight or value that you attach to the statements. It depends on you. You are to decide what value you should attach to these statements."

JUDGE'S DISCRETION

As to the first ground of appeal, that the statements should not have been admitted at all, it is only necessary to say that the matter was in the discretion of the learned trial judge, to be exercised in accordance with well defined legal principles. It has not been shown that he exercised his discretion wrongly and it is quite obvious that he directed his mind to the matters proper to be considered and decided the question upon evidence which it was his province to consider.

Upon the second ground it is submitted by counsel for appellants that in his summing up the learned trial judge should have directed the jury that though he had admitted the statements in evidence as having been voluntarily made, they might take a different view of the evidence on that point and so give much less weight to the statements. Counsel argued that failure so to direct the jury in definite terms was a failure properly to put the defence of the appellants. He submitted that the learned judge had insufficiently traversed the facts as to the alleged ill-treatment and in one instance on a point of fact bearing on the same subject had mis-directed the jury. These are only different aspects of the same matter.

ONUS ON CROWN

It is well established that it is a matter for the judge to decide whether a statement made by an accused person is admissible in evidence or not—if he decides that it was made because of threats, violence, fear or inducement by some person in authority, he will reject it. The onus is on the Crown to show affirmatively that it was made voluntarily and if that onus is not discharged the statement will not be admitted. It is further the law that it is the function of the judge to decide the facts which will determine the question of admissibility. In *R. v. Hammond* 20 C.A.R. 81 at p.86, Humphreys J. said:— "The

appellant then went into the witness box and gave his story to the judge, who, for this purpose, was the tribunal of fact as well as law, having to decide whether or not this was a voluntary statement. Last night it is clear that, once a statement has been admitted, the question of the weight which is to be given to it is one for the jury.

There is no doubt that, in many cases, where the judge has considered the evidence and decided that a statement is admissible, it is proper for the jury to hear and consider the same evidence to enable them to determine the weight to be attached to the statement. For example, the judge might have found that there was an inducement by a person in authority but that it was based on spiritual grounds only; the statement would not thereby be rendered inadmissible. Or again, there might be persuasion or inducement by a person not in a position of authority which similarly would not exclude the statement. In each of those cases it would be proper for the jury to consider the whole evidence on the question of weight. But what is the position where the ruling by the judge that the statement is admissible can only have been made on the basis that he rejected the evidence of ill-treatment or inducement, or that if any such circumstances had existed they did not operate in the mind of the accused and the statement was voluntary notwithstanding them?

GENERAL PROPOSITION

No authority directly on this point was quoted by counsel. The general proposition as above set forth is that admissibility is for the judge and weight for the jury. But where the judge's finding on the facts regulating admissibility directly negates the allegations of the accused that certain things happened or is a finding that though such things happened they had no effect on the mind of the accused, the statement is admissible. It is proper for the jury again to consider that evidence on the question of weight? If it is so, then it is open to the jury to hold that the judge was wrong and should never have admitted the statement. They would in a case such as the present be considering exactly the same question as had been before and decided by the judge. There arises here no question of degree—it is not open to the defence to say there may have been some fear in the minds of the appellants which affected their statements, but not of such a nature as to induce the judge to think that they were inadmissible as not being voluntary. The conduct alleged on the part of the police was so blame-worthy that if the judge had accepted any part of it he must without hesitation have ruled that the statements were not voluntary and rejected them. If counsel for the appellants is right, the judge must direct the jury that he has considered the allegations of the accused and rejected them completely, that he has admitted the statements in evidence as having been made voluntarily of the free will of the appellants, but that nevertheless they might on the same evidence find him to have been wrong and that the statements were induced or affected by fear. Surely it is more reasonable that the direction should be that the statement is before the jury as one made voluntarily, and that all questions of weight are for the jury but on that basis the jury should consider all surrounding circumstances including the standard of intelligence and education of the person making it, the actual contents, to what extent corroboration is provided by other evidence and any other relevant matter but should disregard any allegation that it was not a voluntary statement.

DIFFERENT CASE

The type of case mentioned earlier in this judgment viz, where the inducement was only an spiritual authority is distinguishable from the present in that the former involves no rejection by the judge of evidence as to the fact of inducement—merely a finding that the inducement was not one of a nature which required the exclusion of the statement without the exclusion of rules of law. As has been pointed out, no such question of nature or degree arises here where the admission of the statement involves complete rejection of the allegations. If counsel for the appellants is correct in his submission, it follows that every case in the "all too frequent cases" in which the like allegations are made will be entitled to have the admissibility of his statement tried twice, firstly, by the judge alone and then by the jury. This is not the view taken by Hilbery J. in *R. v. Cowell* 27 C.A.R. 101. In the course of the argument (at page 102) counsel said: "Further, the judge who wrong also in leaving it to the jury finally to say whether the statement was voluntary or not" at which Hilbery J. interjected: "But that was more than the appellant was entitled to—It gave him an extra chance of escape." From the statement of facts in that case it

Choosing The Right Sort Of Husband

London, July 21.—Advice to schoolgirls how to choose, catch and keep husbands was given by Mr H. Watney Master, Chairman and Governor of St Paul's School for Girls, when he attended the annual school prize-giving at Hammersmith yesterday.

He said: "Don't be too forward or too backward. Avoid the book-worm, who will be more interested in his studies, avoid the boy with the perted hair and the lovely profile who will always be asked to parties by your girl friends, and avoid the ultra heavy sporting type, who will make you a golf, cricket or beer widow."

"Choose a man in a steady job, even a Government civil servant—they can be quite human at home. An old fashion taxi is still a good place to get the chosen male into a situation where he will ask to marry you, but, if in doubt, ask Mother."

"How to treat him when you've got him? 'Feed the Brute' still holds good."—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL OPIUM CARRIER

"You are a professional carrier," said Mr d'Almeida at Central this morning when he sentenced Lau Kam-chuen, 22, unemployed, to four months and recommended him for banishment for possession of one and a half taels of raw opium at Ping On Wharf yesterday.

Defendant said he was a travelling trader and someone asked him to carry the opium ashore.

A fine of \$900 or six months was imposed on Chan Chiu, 27, for keeping an opium, dived at 108 Des Voeux Road West, first floor. Six smokers had their \$30 bail each exonerated.

For keeping a divan at an unnumbered hut in Jardine Street, Guan Kit, 20, unemployed, was fined \$750 or three months. Defendant had a Police record. Two smokers were each fined \$30.

CAR DRIVERS' OFFENCES

Alfredo Augusto Custodio of 14 Conduit Road, was fined \$30 by Mr d'Almeida at Central this morning for driving car No. 1487 without due care and attention at Upper Albert Road on May 31.

Inspector Ferrier said a Police bus was going from east to west when defendant cut into the path of the Police bus. The driver had to brake violently to avoid an accident. A caution was administered to Roberto Augustus of the Hongkong Electric Sub-Station, Kennedy Town, for driving without due care and attention at Morrison Hill Road on June 9.

Defendant was driving lorry No. 6019 with a Police vehicle travelling behind him. He suddenly turned right without warning.

appears that the judge left it to the jury to say whether the statement was true, which is not the same as saying whether it was voluntary, but apart from the interjection quoted above the report is of no assistance as it does not show the reasons of the judge for admitting the statement. Boyle v. Wiseman 11 Exch. 260 was a case in which the document was whether a certain document was an original or whether plaintiff could give secondary evidence of it. It was held that the duty of the judge was to hear the evidence on both sides and decide the point and if he decided that the document produced was an original that it must be admitted and the secondary evidence excluded. Parker, B. said (at p.363):—"In such a case, the judge should hear the witnesses at length for the purpose of deciding whether the document tendered is the original; and if he is of opinion that it is that document, he must be ready to the jury." It is not for a moment suggested that the jury might consider the matter again as a question bearing on the weight of the document and come to a decision that it was in fact not the original and deprive it of weight accordingly. The secondary evidence which the other party desired to submit is completely excluded.

TRUE PRINCIPLE

If the proper direction in law is that it is open to the jury to take a different view of the evidence upon which the judge has decided that the statements have been voluntarily made, it may be that this was not made sufficiently clear to the jury in the summing up under consideration. But the Court takes the view that the true principle is that where the judge has heard the evidence, either the presence, or more properly in the absence of the jury, and upon that evidence decided that a statement was voluntarily made, in that it was not made as a result or under the influence of ill-treatment or threats, it is not proper for the jury to consider again upon the matter of weight the evidence as to the fact of such ill-treatment or threats, where the only conclusion which the jury could come to which would be favourable to the accused is that the ill-treatment or threats or some part thereof had in fact been entirely excluded by the evidence that the statement was not voluntary within the legal principles applicable and that the judge had been wrong in admitting it in evidence. Upon this basis the summing up was more favourable to the accused than it need have been. The appeal is accordingly refused.

Man Accused Of Rape And Intent To Assault

Allegations of rape and assault with intent to rob were made by the Crown against Chung Yim-hung, 22, unemployed, when his trial opened before Mr Justice Reynolds (Acting Puisne Judge) at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Chung was charged with having carnal knowledge of Poon Ng-mui, 22, on May 10, without her consent; and with assault, whilst being armed, with intent to rob.

Mr Blair-Kerr (Assistant Crown Solicitor) assisted by Det. Insp. Matchers prosecuted. Accused was not legally represented.

The Jury empanelled included two women members.

Mr Blair-Kerr told the Jury that the victim of this alleged rape and robbery with intent to rob was a young woman named Poon Ng-mui, aged 22. At the moment, he said, she called herself "Sept" and was an Indian in Ma-Tai Chung, Kowloon City, and she also had admitted in evidence in the lower Court that prior to this she was a prostitute.

NO DISTINCTION

"The law draws no distinction whatever between any classes of the community, particularly as regards a charge of rape," Mr Blair-Kerr declared. "Prostitutes are entitled to protection of the law in just as full a manner as the most moral persons amongst us."

Continuing, the Assistant Crown Solicitor said that about 9 p.m. on May 10, Poon was waiting for her Indian boy friend in Sung Wong Toi Road. She was carrying a gramophone which she was waiting to return to him. She waited for about two and a half hours but her boy friend did not arrive. Feeling restless, Poon walked round Sung Wong Toi Road to the Camp to look for him. When about 50 yards from the Camp, a man, whom she later identified as the accused, came up from behind her, caught hold of her arm, produced a revolver and threatened her to keep quiet or he would shoot her if she did not. Accused then asked Poon for her valuables and she said she did not have any. He then searched her and found two keys which she said were keys of the house at which this time he saw a waiter on her wrist and asked her to take it off. She refused.

"Accused then asked Poon whether she was married," Mr Blair-Kerr went on, "and Poon said 'Yes'. He then asked whether she would have sexual relations with him and at this she remained silent. Accused continued to ask her promising not to take any property from her if she consented, and also to say nothing about it. To this she finally agreed. Mr Blair-Kerr reminded the Jury that all this time accused had this revolver in his hand which Poon said was pointed at her. On accused's instructions, Poon undressed, and the sexual relations took place."

INTRUDER APPEARS

After a minute or so, they were disturbed by a third person who shouted to them "Don't move." Accused then got up and producing his revolver in turn told the intruder not to move. The other man, who was unarmed, then stepped forward. A discussion about "Lai Sze" (Lucky Money) then followed and it was agreed that Poon should give the second man \$1 as "Lai Sze". After the money had been paid two constables arrived, and on seeing them, accused was alleged to have flung away his revolver and fled. He was, however, caught after a short chase and the party was then taken to the Police Station. The weapon was later recovered.

Mr Blair-Kerr said the revolver which was fully loaded had been examined by an expert who found it had been cleaned since it was last fired.

Summarising, Mr Blair-Kerr said that the Crown's case was that accused went there alone; he went there with the intention to rob; he had a fully loaded revolver in his possession which he threatened Poon and asked for her valuables. He searched her person and found only a wrist watch. He balanced in his mind the value of this watch with the pleasures of the body and at the point of the gun chose the latter.

Mr Blair-Kerr explained to the Jury the law on rape. There was no rape if the evidence consented but voluntary and of her own free will. Trial is proceeding.

Marie To Form Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

The Gaullists in the Assembly—90—are against M. Marie because he has taken a very critical line on General de Gaulle in public speeches. Outstanding personalities expected to be invited to form part of M. Marie's Cabinet, if he succeeds in forming one, include the ex-Premier M. Schuman, the ex-Premier, M. Paul Ramadier, the present Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, and the ex-Premier, M. Paul Reynaud.

All these are reported to be possible candidates for the Foreign Ministry. The present Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer, might be called upon to head a new Ministry to deal with the application of the Marshall Plan in France.

M. Marie is an ardent supporter of the Marshall Plan and was responsible for the Faidt-Holdings Bill passed in 1938 when he was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in M. Robert Sarraute's Cabinet.—Reuter.

Storm In A Teacup

Woman Acquitted On Bus Fare Charge

Describing the case as a storm in a teacup raised by bad tempers on both sides, Mr Hing-shing Lo at Central this morning acquitted Mrs E. M. da Rosa of evading payment of bus fare, holding that the accused never meant to defraud the China Motor Bus Company of 30 cents.

Ng Sum, bus conductor, said that two days before the incident of the charge, Mrs Rosa had caused him great inconvenience. Travelling to Queen Mary Hospital from the ferry, she gave him a \$5 note. Just as he returned her \$4.70 change and a ticket she produced 30 cents from her handbag and tendered that. When he returned her \$5 note, she seemed to be reluctant to take it and he had to place it on her handbag. This annoyed him as he was very busy attending to other passengers, and it seemed that she did it purposely.

REFUSED TO PAY

On July 18, Mrs Rosa boarded the bus at Queen Mary Hospital for town, the conductor went on to say. By the time he reached her to ask for the fare the bus was near the cemetery and he had to open the door for a passenger to board. After closing the door and giving the signal for the bus to proceed, he asked Mrs Rosa for the fare, but she refused, saying that he had trod on her shoes and soiled them. It was quite possible that he did so as the bus was crowded, but he told her that that was an other matter and she must pay her fare. She replied that she would wait for the bus inspector to arrive, for the knew many of the inspectors. She refused him three times to pay the fare and as no inspector came on board he took her to the Police Station.

A student, Choi Tin-wai, gave corroborative evidence, saying that he heard the two quarrelling and that when the conductor asked the woman for the fare she said she would wait for the inspector.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE

Mrs Rosa claimed that the conductor was a vindictive man who had falsely accused her. The incident of the \$5 note took place about ten days before the present incident. On July 18, the conductor never approached her for the fare, although she had the money in her hand. She tendered the fare, but he did not collect it as he was too busy quarrelling with her. She said she would wait for the inspector, but that was because she wanted to pay the fare, and certainly it was not because she wanted to evade payment. The Magistrate said that, although he accepted the evidence of the conductor that he asked for the fare and the woman refused to pay, he believed that she had not fraudulently intended to make a complaint before she paid. She should have paid and then made her complaint. The conductor should have been less aggressive. It was unwise to quarrel with anyone, but more so with a woman.

He acquitted Mrs Rosa, but warned her not to quarrel again and warned the conductor to be less aggressive with ladies in future. Mr D. J. Banfield, for the China Motor Bus Company, pointed out the fact that the Company could not guarantee to have an inspector on board a bus on every trip and it would cause a lot of trouble if passengers refused to pay till the inspector arrived.

Indictment Of US Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

Court set bail at US\$5,000 and paroled him in the custody of his defence counsel, Abraham Unger. Unger said later that Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council, would surrender at 10.30 a.m. Thursday (tomorrow). Potash is on vacation in New England.

The FBI agents who arrested Carl Winter, Communist Party chairman in Michigan, in Detroit last night said they were still hunting for Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party, Gilbert Greenberg, Chicago Communist district chairman, and Gus Hall, chairman of the Communist Party in Ohio.—United Press.

TROPICAL DEPRESSION

Manila, July 21.—A tropical depression was reported today by the local Weather Bureau to be developing some 500 miles east of southern Samar Island.

The depression is expected to move west-north-west at 10 miles per hour, the Bureau said, adding that it could not yet determine whether it may develop into a typhoon.—Reuter.

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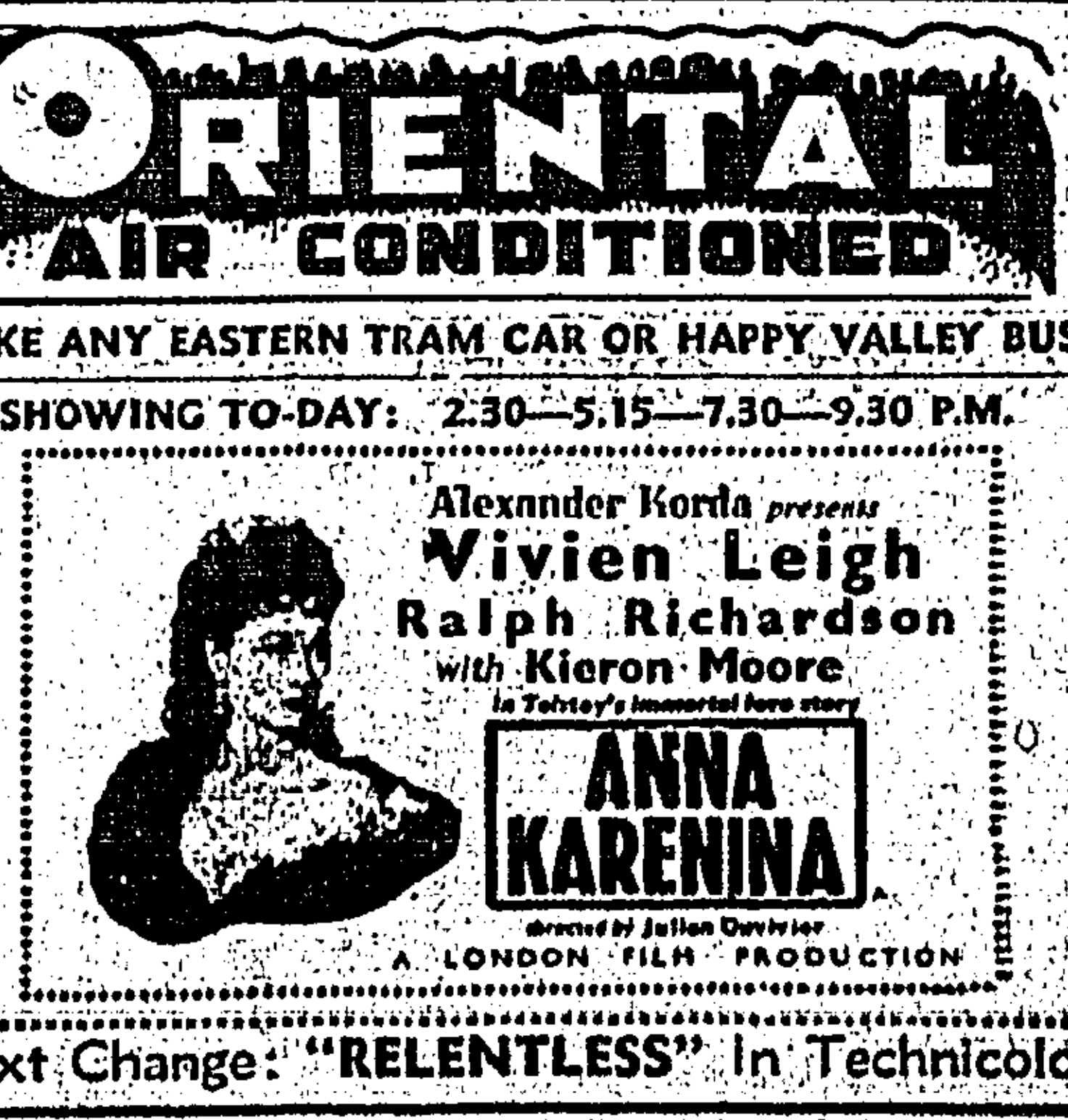
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MCC Decision Unpopular

"No Official Test Matches Other Than With Australia"

The MCC Planning Committee report, which declared that it should be open to the MCC to decide that their teams in India, South Africa and the West Indies should not play official Test matches is castigated in an editorial in today's "Evening Standard" which declares: "The British public repudiate this document." It declares that the report made Monday's celebration of the centenary of W. G. Grace's birth "look in retrospect like a funeral wake."

Quoting the part of the report relating to the status of MCC teams in India, South Africa and the West Indies, it continues: "In other words, when the MCC think that their team is good enough to win, the matches will be dignified with the name of Tests. "But if the MCC is unable to field a team equal to the best then the matches between the English team and the Empire country are to become some kind of second rate fixture, the results of which will presumably be barred from the records of the game."

The editorial continues: "Nothing could be more damaging to England's prestige among cricket-loving folk throughout the Empire than this open admission that the MCC cannot take a beating. "The British public repudiate this document. That the standard of English cricket is deplorably low will readily be admitted. But after the last war similar troubles occurred. The English side sent to Australia in 1920 suffered five defeats. Yet, English cricket did not remain long in the doldrums. "Stating that Britain, with her relatively high population, cannot plead any lack of young cricketers, the editorial says: "The real reason for the low standard of play is defeatism and mismanagement." It concludes: "The MCC have been caught out by public opinion."

FOURTH TEST

Leeds, July 21.—The Australians have delayed the selection of their team for tomorrow's Test here owing to the injury to Don Tallon's hand and a chill in the back affecting Bill Johnston.

The choice will be made shortly before the match. Sidney Barnes, who was injured in the Old Trafford Test, is reported to be fit. The Meteorological Office forecasts cool weather, with scattered showers and fair periods for the first day of the Fourth Test tomorrow.—Reuter.

Now they face that long and lonely walk back to the pavilion amid a silent, and scornful crowd. The pundits of Leeds must repeat their ill-judged stroke.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 21.—Although A. E. Rhodes, the Derbyshire leg break bowler, registered his second hat-trick of the season against them today, Essex took a huge toll of the championship leaders' attack. A. Avery and R. Smith each getting his century.

Rhodes, who accomplished the hat-trick by dismissing Pearce, Insole and P. Smith with successive balls, had performed a similar feat when playing for the MCC against Surrey in May.

Essex started well with T. Dodd and Avery giving them the first three-figure batting stand against Derbyshire this season. George Pope and Gladwin, who have played a large part in taking Derbyshire to the head of the table, held no terrors for this pair, and the partnership reached three-figures in just under two hours. Avery going on to complete his own century.

Then came Rhodes' hat-trick. With the arrival at the wicket of R. Smith, however, the Derbyshire attack were subjected to some rude shocks. In 63 whirlwind minutes Smith hit 104 not out, including 17 fours.

Another opening pair in form was H. Halliday and W. Watson, of Yorkshire, who took the total to 233 against Northamptonshire before they were parted, thus setting up the biggest opening stand for the county since 1933. Both men drove powerfully and played sound and attractive cricket in recording personal centuries.

COUNTY CRICKET STANDINGS

	P	W	L	D	No.	Pts
Derby (5)	17	9	3	4	0	124
Glamorgan (1)	10	7	3	0	0	100
Gloucestershire (1)	10	7	3	0	0	100
Hampshire (10)	15	7	3	4	1	92
Yorkshire (9)	13	6	2	5	0	88
Surrey (9)	13	7	4	2	0	88
Lancashire (3)	17	4	2	10	1	84
Warwick (15)	10	0	4	6	0	22
Worcester (7)	10	3	6	1	0	34
Gloucester (2)	15	3	6	5	1	34
Notts. (12)	15	3	7	5	1	32
Somerset (13)	14	3	7	4	0	32
Essex (11)	14	2	0	5	1	21
Kent (4)	15	3	8	4	0	14
Sussex (10)	15	2	8	5	0	14
Northants (17)	10	2	8	0	0	22
Leicestershire (14)	14	1	8	5	0	22

* Match tied. Figures in brackets after counties indicate final standing last season.

"HEAT PROSTRATION?"



It was a hot day when Detroit Tigers' Eddie Mayo made this slide to third base. Maybe he decided he'd rather swim the span! But Cleveland's Ken Keltner wasn't a bit confused by the "new length" and promptly tagged him out.

CROWBAR-ARMED GUARDS KEEP WATCH OVER OLYMPIC FOOD

Richmond, July 21.—Twenty students from several countries, armed with crowbars and determination, have formed a nightly food guard at the Richmond Park Olympic Camp.

Food in strictly rationed Britain has a high black market value, and they are taking no chances. The huge food store is crammed roof-high with just the commodities in greatest demand—canned fruit, chocolate, flour, tea.

Thieves have been sufficiently clever to get by the Park fence, the camp's wire fence and the police guard. One got as far as the food store and had put up a ladder to the window. But he was foiled by a student guard inside the store.

The food, largely the private property of the various visiting teams, includes—to the British—such legendary luxuries as caviare and champagne.

The food guard—average age 20—is chosen nightly from 20 young students who include a Russian from Shanghai, a Hungarian waiting to go to Cambridge University.

They are under the command of a Birmingham lecturer. Army trucks stream into the camp almost non-stop to be loaded with food daily for deliveries to the housing centres at Sandhurst, Aldershot, Bletley, Henley and the two girls' colleges.—Reuter.

INDIAN PROTEST

London, July 21.—The protest by the Indian Olympic officials against the plan to move the Indian team from Richmond Park camp into an empty school in the northwest London suburb of Epsom has led to an accommodation problem affecting several hundred athletes from many nations.

Teams from India, Burma, Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Greece, Trinidad, Pakistan, Singapore, Malaya, Mexico and British Guiana, who are at present accommodated at the huge Olympic camp at Richmond Park, have been directed to move to various schools in the outer suburbs which have been turned into hostels for them.

The athletes object to the move chiefly because they find Richmond camp very satisfactory both for accommodation and training facilities and because they have settled in there and like the gay, international holiday camp atmosphere.

A camp official at Richmond Park told Reuter today: "Many of the men moving out are feeling bitter, but they should not be. The position was explained to them when they came. Most of the accommodation was booked long in advance by countries whose teams are arriving only a week or so before the Games begin."

"While there was room to spare here, we let those other teams use it but only on the understanding that they would have to move when the people who had booked it arrived."

"I suppose those who are moving out have got accustomed to our 'super holiday camp' atmosphere and think they are now going to get just camp beds in bare school rooms. It is not so. They will be well looked after."—Reuter.

AMERICANS ARRIVING

Uxbridge Olympic Camp, July 21.—The advance party of the United States Olympic team, which arrived in England aboard the liner America this morning, checked in at its permanent headquarters here today.

They were the first Americans to take up residence in the headquarters of the Royal Air Force which will house athletes of a dozen nations.

Last Sunday, 42 members of the American swimming team came into the camp unobtrusively, having flown from the United States.

Camp officials said the swimmers, who were not on hand to greet their compatriots, have been "diving and training without fanfare" at Uxbridge.

This morning they were swimming at the pool a couple of miles from the camp.—United Press.

CHINESE FOOTBALLERS DELAYED

Uxbridge, July 21.—The Chinese soccer team, due here today by air, has been delayed in Calcutta owing to transport difficulties. It is expected the team will now arrive tomorrow.

The other members of the Chinese group—10 basketball players, three

Olympic Flame

Rome, July 21.—The Olympic Torch on its way to London from Mount Olympus, carried by relays of runners, passed through the Italian Adriatic town of Ancona this afternoon.

After the Mayor and a large crowd welcomed the Torch, an Italian army runner carried it on towards Rimini.

The Torch is due to reach Wembley Stadium on July 29 for the opening of the Olympic Games.

Meanwhile, the "Mystery Man" of the Olympic Games is a six-foot two-inch blonde athlete, whose identity is being kept a secret by the Olympic Executive Committee.

He is the man who has been chosen to carry the Olympic torch into the Wembley arena on the last lap of the traditional relay from Olympia, Greece. He will be the last of the 72 runners to carry the Olympic flame in relays from Dover, where it arrives on a British destroyer on July 28—on the eve of the Games.—Reuter.

track competitors, one swimmer and one cyclist, are training daily. In a few days' time they will move from Uxbridge to a permanent hostel in a school near the Wembley Stadium.

There they will set up their own catering establishment under the direction of a London Chinese catering firm. To supplement the local rations, the group has brought its own rice and other commodities.—Reuter.

SWEETS FOR WAR ORPHANS

London, July 21.—Mrs Dorothy Dalton, of the United States gymnastic Olympic team, stop at Southampton today, is bringing 200 pounds of sweets for British war orphans.—Reuter.

MR BRUNDAGE

Southampton, July 21.—Judge Jeremiah Mahoney, member of the Executive Committee of the United States Olympic Association, told Reuter today that he did not think the Association would let Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the Association, retire next year.

BRUCE HARRIS INQUIRES

What's Wrong With English Cricket?

What is the matter with English cricket? More, I fear, than one can be set right by choosing Emmett for Hutton or Pollard for Coxon. Or even, as some of my correspondents would like, by turning England into Wales and playing the entire Glamorgan side against Australia.

Since the 1914-18 war England has won 15 Test matches; Australia 27. In rubbers Australia has won seven to three, with one undecided. And remember Greater London has about the same population as the continent of Australia; English cricketers must outnumber those of the Commonwealth by six to one.

Our last success in rubbers was the Jardine-Larwood victory of 1932-33.

I have heard lots of glib explanations. Their weather, say some. But during the three tours I have followed in Australia we had as much rain as in an average English summer. Australian weather is overpraised.

Set our lighter summer evenings, with their chances of cricket practice, against it, and the balance is not on their side.

The war, say others. It is time we thought of another excuse.

Don Bradman as a reason for recent defeats is nearer the mark. So is "Ray Lindwall," but they do not cover the whole ground.

I believe the chief explanation is that Australian cricket is better organised than English.

In the southern half of this country "league cricket" is taboo—which is one of the main reasons why Yorkshire and Lancashire have so often beaten us.

In Australia a young cricketer, from boyhood onwards, has his upward ladder of competitive play leading him naturally from junior games. I know I am talking heresy, but if London followed the lead of the North the Southern clubs would be a fuller reservoir of talent for our county and England elevens.

Brian Sellers, writing in the new Wisden on "Rebuilding Yorkshire Cricket," says this:

"Much cricketering temperament is gained in the leagues in Yorkshire. The county owes everything to them, for it is there that the budding young player is found."

'TOO GRIM'

"Once leagues were started I should stop playing cricket altogether," a regular London club man told me the other day. "I play the game for pleasure, league cricket is too grim."

I sympathise—so long as we are indifferent about the results of Test matches. But we cannot have it both ways. We cannot go on in the present bumpy-go-lucky style and beat these keen, organised Australians as well. It must be either one thing or the other. Competition in any game fires ambition.

Highest-Paid Athlete In The World—Bullfighter Munoz

By ROBERT MUSEL

Brighton, England, July 21.—Joe Vella, manager of world light-heavyweight champion Gus Lesnevich, said Wednesday that Lesnevich is ready to fight Louis—If Joe can be persuaded into the ring again.—Associated Press.

THE "REF"

London, July 21.—Teddy Waltham of London will referee the world light-heavyweight title fight between Gus Lesnevich, American holder of the championship and Britain's Freddie Mills at the White City, London, on Monday July 26.—Associated Press.

Gordon Richards' 100th Of Season

Kempton Park, London, July 21.—The champion jockey, Gordon Richards, rode his 100th winner this season when he was successful on Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Fair Breze in the Bedford Stakes, the first race of the day here this afternoon.

This is the 18th time in his distinguished career, during which he has been the champion jockey on 20 occasions, that Richards has performed this feat.

His total number of winning rides is now 3,381.—Reuter.

New York, April.—Paco (Baby Face), Munoz highest paid athlete in the world, made a move as graceful as a ballet dancer and an imaginary bull thundered futilely across the living room of a Manhattan apartment.

"So," said Paco, his body as supple as a Damascus blade, "but you must not move the feet once you have taken position."

Jose Munoz, no relation, a Castilian bull-fight fan who acted as a table cloth like a matador's cape. "Americans," he said, "think it is all one-sided, that the bull does not have a chance. But he has a chance and some times he kills. Look what happened to Manolete."

Paco smiled, showing his dimples. His blond hair was slightly mussed and he looked even younger than his 10 years.

"There is the successor to Manolete," said Jose pointing. "Paco and Porfirio, they are the successors."

Porfirio is 23 years old, tall, slender and handsome. He and Paco had just returned from triumphantly stopping off to buy automobiles before returning to Spain.

Paco gets \$7,000 an appearance which is roughly about \$225 a minute. For this season through October 25, he already has signed contracts

for 100 "corridos" or bull fights. He will gross close to \$700,000 and can probably push his earnings to \$1,000,000 a year in the next few years.

Manolete, who was fatally gored by a bull last year, frequently topped \$1,000,000 a year. A saturnine man with a scar from mouth to chin he dominated the ancient sport as have few men.

He was giving a bull the final sword stroke, the "estocade," when a sword struck the end of one arm and ripped into his groin.

Paco shrugged and murmured that it was fate. Jose said the final stroke was the bull's chance and underlined the really sporting nature of the contest.

"With Manolete's passing," he said, "the end of an era in bullfighting. Paco here was known already during Manolete's last days as 'El Otro'—the other. He made an instant hit with the crowds. Also Porfirio."

Paco said he started fighting bulls at 13 in milder warfare on a farm. He bypassed the bull fighting school. He made his formal debut at 18.

"I am 5 feet 8 inches tall and I weigh 130 pounds," he said, sighting along a fancied sword at the heart of a bull. He paused about \$225 worth and chuckled. "Wait till they see my convertible roadster in Spain," he said.

Palestine Truce Must And Will Be Observed

—COUNT BERNADOTTE

Rhodes, July 21.—The United Nations mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, said today that the truce "will and must continue until there is peaceful adjustment in Palestine."

He conferred with his observers in the large hall of the hotel Destroses and briefed them on their imminent assignments. He said that they would proceed to their posts on Thursday. Nineteen American and 25 Belgian officer observers were present.

In the meantime, four Arab complaints of Jewish truce violations have been received by the Count's office here. Count Bernadotte told his observers: "The difference in truce now is a previous one arranged for four weeks, but this one will and must continue until there is a peaceful adjustment in Palestine."

Philip Takes His Seat In Lords

London, July 21.—Princess Elizabeth watched her husband being introduced in the House of Lords today as the Duke of Edinburgh. She was accompanied by Lady Mountbatten, whose husband, the Earl of Mountbatten, former Governor General of India and uncle of the Duke, took his seat as Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

The Duke of Edinburgh's sponsors were the premier Peer, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duke of Beaufort.

Lord Mountbatten was sponsored by two former Viceroy of India—Earl Wavell and Earl Halifax. Friends of his India days were present, among them the Dominion of India's first woman Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

KING'S GREETINGS

The Duke of Edinburgh was the first introduced, and, on bended knee, he presented his warrant and patent to the Lord Chancellor. The Clerk then read out the King's proclamation, giving the King's greetings to "our most dear and entirely beloved son-in-law" and creating "Sir Philip Mountbatten" not only Duke of Edinburgh but Baron Greenwich and Earl of Merioneth.

The Clerk placed a little red bubble in the Duke's hand, and Prince Philip swore on the book "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to King George, his Heirs and Successors, according to law, so help me God."

Then he signed the Roll of the House of Lords.

The Duke and his sponsors sat down on the front bench, then rose three times, raised their hats towards the Lord Chancellor, and bowed, the Lord Chancellor responding.

As the Duke retired, a similar ceremony was carried out for Lord Mountbatten.—Reuter.

Air Exercises In England

London, July 21.—The Air Ministry today ordered large scale Royal Air Force exercises over Southern England for this Sunday. A test of war-time air raid observation services will also be held.

The move came against a background of intensifying activity for military aircraft here and on the continent by both Britain and the United States.

The Air Ministry said that approximately 100 RAF aircraft—about half of them Meteor and Vampire jet-fighters—will participate in the day-long Sunday exercises. More than 3,000 members of the air raid observation corps will man their stations in six Southern England centres.

Meanwhile, in Central England some of the 60 United States Superfortresses, which arrived here last week, took off for "local flights" over England.

The London press gave front page play to the announcement that 60 United States jet fighters will arrive in Scotland aboard the aircraft carrier Sicily early in August. They will fly to Germany to bolster the American Air Forces there.—Associated Press.

Recommends Reprieve

London, July 21.—The Home Secretary, Mr. James Chuter Ede, has recommended a reprieve for George Cyril Epton, 41, of Kensington, sentenced to death on June 17 for the murder of Wilfred Mulholland at his flat.

He is the 20th murderer to be reprieved this year.—Reuter.

Buried Alive But Survives



Fire Capt. Arthur Moran bandages a broken finger for Donald Cooper, 22, Council Bluffs, Ia., while fellow workmen clear the dirt that piled five feet over his head in an earth bank cave-in. An estimated 30 tons of dirt covered Cooper, but his only injury was apparently a fractured finger.—AP Picture.

Yugoslavia's Communism Defended By Tito

SAYS IT'S STRONG & SUCCESSFUL

Belgrade, July 21.—Premier Marshal Tito told 2,000 cheering Yugoslav Communists today their party had become the "strongest and most successful Marxist-Leninist movement" in the nation's history. This apparently was his answer to charges from the Soviet Union and the Cominform that Tito and other Yugoslav Communist leaders had deviated from the Marxist line and were pursuing an anti-Russian policy.

Marshal Tito, addressing the Yugoslav Party's Congress, was expected to speak all of the eight hours in a massive exposition of the history of the Communist movement in the country. He was delivering it in sections of two hours or more.

WONDERFUL OVATION

The Congress was expected to pledge him unanimous support. This will stamp it as a renegade from the Cominform, the Moscow directed Association of Nations in the Soviet orbit.

Marshal Tito was given tremendous ovation as he mounted the Rostrum. His supporters shouted his name in rhythm for five minutes.

At the outset Tito pointed out the deficiencies and failures of the original Socialist movement in Yugoslavia which, he said, emerged in the early 1800's. Almost year by year he carried the history of this movement which he described as a non-Marxist.

Marshal Tito said the Socialists were influenced by German Social Democrats and petty middle class thinkers until the first Socialist Workers' party of Yugoslavia—the Communist—was founded in 1918.

CONSTANT CHANGE

This party, he said, was founded on Marxist and Leninist lines. Through purges, strikes and constant change, the organization reached its climax in the revolution during the national liberation struggle. Thus, the party finally arrived at "this strongest and most successful Marxist-Leninist movement," Tito declared.

Every coffee house in Belgrade was jammed with people listening. In this case, the Government could produce a separate Bill dealing with the death penalty which could be forced through under the Parliament Bill.

Last night, about 150 Peers heard the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, say that the clause would, if put on the Statute Book, reduce Britain's murder law to a laughing stock.

"This is a murderer's highway code," declared Lord Llewellyn after the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Jovitt, had agreed in answer to a question by Viscount Samuel that, under the clause, an assassin could kill a politician and not be hanged if he used a gun.

The Peers did not challenge the abolition of birching and did not try to reinstate their previous amendment giving power to the Court of Criminal Appeal to order new trials.—Reuter.

POSITIONS VACANT

London, July 21.—The Labour Minister, Mr. George Isaacs, states that there are more than 112,000 jobs waiting to be filled in the coal, agriculture, textile and engineering industries.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN MPs MEET EMPEROR HIROHITO

Tokyo, July 21.—Seven members of the Australian Parliament spent 20 minutes with Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace this afternoon, and said the visit would help them in deciding whether the Mikado has been shorn of his pre-surrender power.

Sack For Genoa's Prefect

HANDLED GENERAL STRIKE BADLY

Rome, July 21.—The Italian Government fired the Prefect of Genoa today for his handling of the general strike and the Communist show of armed strength in the port city last week.

It continued its debate on the Communist motion of no confidence and demand for resignation of Premier de Gasperi.

A vote is expected tonight after Premier de Gasperi replies to the charges of "leading the country toward civil war" by his anti-Communist policy.

The Communist meanwhile are prepared for a mass demonstration in Rome tonight at the funeral of a worker killed in the strike disorders.

TOGLIATTI LATEST

A morning bulletin on Palmiro Togliatti's condition said: "Progressive improvement of general condition. Basilar inflammation tends to disappear. Fever elevation diminishes with light oscillations around 38 degrees. Local surgical condition remains of the best."

The Communist newspaper, *Unita*, said today that the disorders following the shooting of Togliatti a week ago today were "a warning. But this warning—even in its seriousness and its powerful strength—is not enough to stop the workers to go forward then with the decision on the road of struggle. To enlarge a field of battle to all fields where liberty and peace threatened. To demonstrate against the savage reprisals. To unmask the traitors of the union solidarity."

NOT CLOSING BATTLE

The editorial concluded: "Let the Government understand and think well if it is still capable—the general strike was not a closing battle. It began it. The heroic bloc which gave life to the powerful protest of July 14 is on its feet. Not weak but capable of deciding on new struggles even larger and even more strenuous until this Government of hunger and assassination, the Government of July 14 (date of Togliatti's shooting) renounces its mad policy of civil war and hate toward the people."—United Press.

Tudor 2 Planes To Be Discarded

London, July 21.—The British Government today announced that it has abandoned the use of British Tudor-2 planes and would buy Canadian-4 airliners in an effort to cut down losses on the Government-owned airlines.

The announcement was made simultaneously in the House of Lords by Lord Pakenham and in the House of Commons by Mr. G. S. Lindgren.

Lord Pakenham said that if the Government did not revise the policy, British lines might as well be driven out of business and would certainly lose more than £8,000,000 subsidy yearly allowed by the Government.

He said that the BOAC and the BSAA were at very serious competitive disadvantages on many of their main routes, both in payload they can carry and in attractiveness to the public.

Lord Pakenham said: "Wherever they are competing on equal terms as on the North Atlantic with the Constellations, they are doing at least as well as their competitors."—United Press.

NEW AIR ROUTE POSSIBLE

Melbourne, July 21.—Air Marshal Richard Williams, the Australian Director-General of Civil Aviation, promised today to consider a new Indian Ocean air route to Britain by way of Africa.

Earlier today, a deputation from the Western Australia Premier Mr. Duncan McLarty, urged an alternative route in case of developments in Malaya prevented the use of Singapore.—Reuter.

The seven visitors—the first Australian officials to pay a formal call on Hirohito since the war—indicated they had not yet made up their mind about the emperor's status and his role in postwar Japan.

The parliamentary delegation is here for a four weeks tour of Japan at the invitation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to report on progress of Japanese democracy.

The party entered the palace grounds at 2.05 p.m. and left at 3.35 p.m.

The group is headed by Leslie C. Haylen, Labour Party member for Parkes, New South Wales.

PERSONAL PLEA

Japanese sources told the United Press that the emperor made a personal plea for Japanese-Australian friendship and assured the Australians that Japan has no aggressive intentions against any nation.

Before going on to the palace, the Australians were briefed on intelligence and security aspects of the occupation by Gen. MacArthur's G2, Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby. They lunched at the British Embassy as guests of the acting head of the United Kingdom liaison mission, Mr. T. M. Pink.

After the meeting with the emperor, which was arranged for the Australians by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters without prior knowledge of the visitors, Mr. Leslie Haylen said that the delegation felt they would not have been carrying out their mission completely if they had not taken the opportunity of seeing for themselves the man who was the figurehead of the Japanese nation.

"We have spent some considerable time since our arrival in Tokyo investigating and discussing all aspects of the new Japanese constitution," said Mr. Haylen. "We have been particularly interested in ascertaining for ourselves the position which the emperor now holds in the Japanese state and assuring ourselves on behalf of the Australian people that the authority of the emperor has been reduced to the level of a constitutional monarch in a democratic state such as our own."

"We feel we should be able to report to the people at home that

the pre-surrender power of the emperor has been shorn from him. "What we saw today will help us in reaching our final conclusions."—United Press.



17, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

"LOVE LETTERS"

Featuring Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten

Love Letters... That Left Blood On Her Hands... Love In Her Heart!

TO-MORROW

Danny Kaye in "THE KID FROM BROOKLYN" (In Technicolor)

Laughs • Songs Dancing & Romance

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the

Morning Post Building.

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TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



COMMENCING FRIDAY EDDIE CANTOR • JOAN DAVIS in "IF YOU KNEW SUSIE"

TO-DAY ONLY Cathay At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW ONLY "THE BEST TEN" OF BEST OF 1946 RAY MILLAND JANE WYMAN in "THE LOST WEEKEND"